

# Klamath National Forest Best Management Practices

REGION 5  
EVALUATION PROGRAM  
WATER QUALITY  
MONITORING REPORT  
**2016 Fiscal Year**

Evaluation of Forest Service administered projects including timber sales, roads, grazing, recreation sites, fuels reduction, and in-channel construction.

January 20, 2017

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## **KLAMATH NATIONAL FOREST**

**2016**

### **BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP)**

#### **Summary**

Fiscal year 2016 was the twenty-fifth year of the Best Management Practices Evaluation Program (BMPEP) on the Klamath National Forest (Forest) and the Forest Service Pacific Southwest Region (Region). This program is designed to evaluate how well the Forest and the Region implement BMPs and how effectively the BMPs control water pollution from National Forest lands for activities including timber, engineering, range, recreation, minerals, and restoration.

In 2016 the Forest Service began the third year of implementation of the National BMP Program, which similar to the Region 5 program, integrates water resource protection into management activities occurring across the landscape but is conducted at the national level. The National Core BMPs are written in broad, non-prescriptive terms, focusing on “what to do”, not “how to do it”. Applicable State, and local requirements and BMP programs, FS regional guidance, and unit Land Management Plans provide the criteria for site-specific BMP prescriptions. National BMP monitoring began in 2013 as a part of a two-year phase-in process to full implementation. In 2016 the Klamath completed National BMP evaluations for Road Decommissioning, Prescribed Fire, Cable or Aerial Yarding Operations, Completed Aquatic Ecosystem Improvements, Range, and Ground-based Skidding and Harvesting.

Also 2016 was the fourth year of performing retrospective evaluations which evaluate the effectiveness of BMP over a longer time span. Retrospective evaluations were performed at randomly selected sites where timber harvest, or engineering BMPEP evaluations were conducted in the past 3 to 5 years and where BMPs were rated effective.

The Forest’s BMPEP is composed of two sampling strategies. The first is the evaluation of randomly sampled sites, allocated by the Region. The second strategy is non-random monitoring, in which sites are selected based on management interest in specific ongoing projects. These sites are often evaluated concurrently (“real time”) and can be qualitative as well as quantitative. The Regional site evaluations followed protocols described in Investigating Water Quality in the Pacific Southwest Region: the BMPEP User’s Guide (USDA, Forest Service, 2002). National BMP monitoring evaluations followed National Core BMP Monitoring Technical Guide established by the Washington Office. Each protocol is designed to measure implementation and effectiveness of an activity category that includes from one to six related BMPs. Appendix A is a table that cross-walks each protocol/activity category alpha-numeric code with its name and the BMPs it is designed to monitor.

For the pool of forty-seven BMP evaluations allocated to the Klamath, twenty-five different protocols were used to evaluate a total of forty-three sites. There were four sites that were not completed. Two M26 were due to the person who was assigned the sites did not complete them due to this person leaving for a promotion to another region in the FS in the middle of the field season. One E17 was due

to no projects to evaluate. One E11 was not completed due to time constraints. There were three sites evaluated for R31-OHV Trails but in the R5 Database there is no data entry set up for this form. Thirty sites were evaluated as part of a randomly selected pool of Regional BMPs. Four sites were rolled over from 2015 because the sites were not completed due to the person assigned the sites left the FS during the middle of the field season. Most randomly sampled site evaluations require that 1 to 2 winters have passed prior to completing the field assessment. Also selected randomly are six national BMP sites that have over-wintered and four retrospective sites that have between 3 to 5 years since being evaluated.

BMP Implementation was evaluated to determine whether: (1) we did what we said we were going to do to protect water quality; and (2) project environmental documentation and/or contract/permit language was sufficient to ensure water quality protection. BMP effectiveness was evaluated to determine if water quality protection measures met objectives. The objective for meeting most evaluation criteria is keeping all sediment out of channels and near-channel areas. Sediment deposition presence, volume and proximity to the nearest watercourse were used to indicate level of effectiveness.

In 2016 randomly selected R5 BMPs were fully implemented at 33% and fully effective at 97% of sites evaluated. Two sites or approximately seven percent were rated "Minor Departure". One site, approximately 3%, was rated "at-risk". Table 1 summarizes the results of the BMP Random Site Evaluation Program for 1992 through 2016.

**Table 1. R5 BMP Random Site Evaluation Program from 1992 through 2016**

Monitoring Years	Total # of Sites Monitored	Sites Meeting BMP Evaluation Criteria			
		Implementation		Effectiveness	
		% Rated Minor departure*	% Rated Fully Successful	% Rated At-risk*	% Rated Fully Successful
1992	53	N/A	55%	N/A	81%
1993	77	N/A	79%	N/A	94%
1994	52	N/A	75%	N/A	89%
1995	77	N/A	83%	N/A	96%
1996	57	N/A	84%	N/A	98%
1997	60	N/A	100%	N/A	98%
1998	54	N/A	65%	N/A	98%
<b>Table 1 Cont'd. BMP Random Site Evaluation Program from 1992 through 2016</b>					

Monitoring Years	Total # of Sites Monitored	Sites Meeting BMP Evaluation Criteria			
		Implementation		Effectiveness	
		% Rated Minor departure*	% Rated Fully Successful	% Rated At-risk*	% Rated Fully Successful
1999	38	N/A	66%	N/A	89%
2000	45	N/A	89%	N/A	96%
2001	64	N/A	88%	N/A	95%
2002	53	N/A	92%	N/A	96%
2003	51	N/A	80%	N/A	90%
2004	53	N/A	94%	N/A	100%
2005	48	N/A	96%	N/A	98%
2006	45	N/A	93%	N/A	100%
2007	57	N/A	98%	N/A	96%
2008	50	N/A	78%	N/A	92%
2009	63	N/A	97%	N/A	98%
2010	59	0%	100%	5%	88%
2011	60	7%	85%	3%	92%
2012	61	5%	92%	8%	87%
2013	41	0%	90%	7%	88%
2014	36	0%	83%	6%	83%
2015	28	0%	89%	11%	82%
2016	30	7%	93%	3%	97%

\*2010 was the first year the “Minor departure” and “At-risk” categories were added

## 2016 BMP MONITORING REPORT

### Randomly Selected Sites and Follow-up Monitoring

On-site evaluations are the core of the BMP Evaluation Program. Such evaluations are necessary to meet the requirements of a Management Agency Agreement between the Region and the State of California. There are 30 different evaluation procedures designed to assess a specific practice or set of closely related practices. Though the evaluation criteria vary based on the management activity, the evaluation process is similar amongst activities. The Regional Office annually assigns the type and number of management activities to be evaluated on each Forest. The specific sites for each evaluated management activity are randomly selected from Forest project pools. When BMP failures occur, corrective actions are taken and documented. Statistical analyses are periodically performed from the collective Regional data, and annual reports of Region wide BMP implementation and effectiveness are presented to the State and Regional water boards. The criteria for sample pool development are regionally standardized by activity type and described in the BMPEP User's Guide.

In 2016 the Forest Service began the fourth year of implementation of the National BMP Program, which similar to the Region 5 program, integrates water resource protection into management activities occurring across the landscape but is conducted at the national level. In 2016 the Klamath completed National BMP evaluations for Road Equipment Refueling or Servicing Areas, Use of Prescribed Fire, Ground-based Skidding and Harvesting, Cable or Aerial Yarding Operations, Completed Aquatic Ecosystem Improvements, and Grazing Management. Also 2016 was the third year of performing retrospective evaluations which evaluate the effectiveness of BMP over a longer time span. In 2016 the Klamath completed retrospective evaluations where Skid Trails, Landings, and Snow Removal BMPEP evaluations were conducted in the past 3 to 5 years and where BMPs were rated effective.

BMP monitoring strives for an interdisciplinary evaluation of projects and actively involves project proponents and watershed personnel. This interdisciplinary effort provides direct feedback to the project proponent on how well the BMP was implemented and allows for adaptive management on future project designs. Geologist Angie Bell, Soil Scientist Will Tripp, Range Conservationist Stephanie McMorris, Range Tech Steve Chase, Hydrologist Chris Ester, and Fish Biologists Brian Thomas and Maija Meneks conducted the 2016 BMP evaluations.

### Methods

Data collection methods are specific for each BMP activity group and are described in the BMPEP User's Guide (USDA, Forest Service, 2002). National BMP monitoring evaluations followed National Core BMP Monitoring Technical Guide established by the Washington Office. Data gathered for each BMP are used to answer specific questions on BMP evaluation forms. Management activities (e.g. timber projects, roads, prescribed fire, tractor piling) to be evaluated must: 1) be implemented under a NEPA decision; 2) adhere to contract requirements; and 3) have been completed at least one but not more than 3 winters prior to evaluation. In-channel construction BMP evaluations (E-13) are conducted during the activity and immediately after completion.

The timber, silvicultural, and engineering project sample pools were developed from a list of timber sales, vegetation management, and storm-proofing projects completed the previous year. The prescribed fire sample pool was developed from a list of completed prescribed fire projects. The recreation sample pool included all known developed and dispersed recreation sites on the Forest. The grazing sample pool was a list of active grazing allotments on the Forest. OHV trails were selected from a list of Forest Service roads and trails open to OHV riding.

### Randomly Sampled Site Results for R5 BMPs

Thirty sites were sampled from within eighteen 6th field watersheds on the Forest (Table 2). The following is a breakdown of the type of activities sampled on timber, engineering, range, recreation, minerals, and grazing projects:

**Table 2. Summary of 2016 Regional BMP Implementation and Effectiveness**

Form	Project/Site	Implementation	Effectiveness	6 <sup>th</sup> Field Watershed
T01	Ashland LSR Unit 234	Implemented	Effective	Cow Creek-Grouse Creek
T02	McBaldy Unit 107	Implemented	Effective	Indian Creek
T02	McBaldy Unit 52	Implemented	At Risk	McAdam Creek
T03	Caribou Unit 7	Implemented	Effective	Garden Gulch-South Fork Salmon River
T04	McBaldy Unit 51	Minor Departure	Effective	McAdam Creek
T04	McBaldy Unit 86	Implemented	Effective	McAdam Creek
T07	Eddy Gulch Stewardship Unit 25	Implemented	Effective	Main East Fork-South Fork Salmon River
E08	Rd 44N30Y MP 0.50	Implemented	Effective	Boulder Creek-Scott River
E08	Rd 45N89E MP 0.10	Implemented	Effective	Mill Creek
E09	16N39 MP 1.32	Implemented	Effective	Lower Elk Creek
E09	FS Road 47N56 MP 0.45	Minor Departure	Effective	Kohl Creek-Klamath River
E10	2013 Klamath Road Decom Rd 44N96C	Implemented	Effective	Tompkins Creek-Scott River
E10	2013 Klamath Road Decom Rd 46N64.8	Implemented	Effective	Tompkins Creek-Scott River
E11	Ashland LSR Unit 234	Implemented	Effective	Cow Creek-Grouse Creek
E14	Ashland LSR Unit 347	Implemented	Effective	Cow Creek-Grouse Creek

**Table 2 Cont'd. Summary of 2015 Regional BMP Implementation and Effectiveness**

Form	Project/Site	Implementation	Effectiveness	6th Field Watershed
E14	Ashland LSR Units 207/500	Implemented	Effective	Cow Creek-Grouse Creek
E16	Rd 45N89 mp 1.75	Implemented	Effective	Mill Creek
E16	Rd 37N07 MP 1.95	Implemented	Effective	Garden Gulch-South Fork Salmon River
E20	Road 44N79	Implemented	Effective	Badger Basin
F25	Cade Mountain Underburn Unit 14	Implemented	Effective	China Creek-Klamath River
F25	Cade Mountain Underburn Unit 28	Implemented	Effective	China Creek-Klamath River
F25	Ben Horsek Cultural Burns: Horse Creek Unit	Implemented	Effective	China Creek-Klamath River
G24	Dry Lake	Implemented	Effective	McKinney Creek-Klamath River
G24	Taylor Lake	Implemented	Effective	North Russian Creek
G24	Eagle Creek	Implemented (Minor Departure)	Effective	French Creek
R22	Mule Bridge	Implemented	Effective	Yellow Dog Creek-North Fork Salmon River
R22	Lovers Camp	Implemented	Effective	Canyon Creek
R30	South Fork Salmon Trailhead	Implemented	Effective	Garden Gulch-South Fork Salmon River
R30	Henry Bell River Access	Implemented	Effective	Methodist Creek-South Fork Salmon River
V28	Eddy Gulch Stewardship Unit FRZ12a	Implemented	Effective	Main East Fork-South Fork Salmon River

### *Timber Activities*

Timber Activities that were sampled fell into the following activity groups:

Streamside Management Zones (T01), Skid Trails (T02), Suspended Yarding (T03), and Landings (T04), and Meadow Protection (T07). Seven sites were sampled on one district and five sites passed implementation and effectiveness. One site (McBaldy Unit 51 – T04) was rated Minor Departure, and one site (McBaldy Unit 52 – T02) was rated At Risk.

### ***Road and Engineering Activities***

The following activity groups were sampled: Road surfacing, drainage and protection (E08), Stream Crossings (E09), Road Decommissioning (E10), Control of Side cast Materials (E11), Temporary Roads (E14), Water Source Development (E16), and Protection of Roads (E20). A total of twelve engineering sites were evaluated on three districts. Eleven sites passed implementation and effectiveness. One site (FS Road 47N56 – E09) was rated Minor Departure.

### ***Recreation Activities***

Two activity groups were evaluated: Developed Recreation (R22), and Dispersed Recreation (R30). A total of four sites were sampled on one district. All four recreation sites were evaluated as implemented and effective.

### ***Grazing***

One Activity Group, Range Management (G24) was evaluated at three separate range allotments on two districts. All range allotments were rated as fully implemented and effective.

### ***Fire and Fuels Activities***

Prescribed Fire (F25) and Vegetation Management (V28) were evaluated at four sites on two districts. All prescribed fire sites and the vegetation management site were rated as implemented and effective.

### ***Randomly Sampled Site Results for National BMPs***

Six sites were evaluated for National BMPs in 2015. One Use of Prescribed Fire (Fire A), one ground-based Skidding and Harvesting (Veg A), one Cable or Aerial Yarding (Veg B), one Completed Aquatic Ecosystem Improvements (AqEco B), one Grazing Management (Range A), and one Equipment Refueling or Servicing Areas (Road I) were evaluated. The Big Rock Grazing Unit was rated as fully implemented. Ashland LSR Unit 234 was rated as fully implemented and fully effective. The Cade Mtn Underburn Unit 14 was rated as fully implemented and effective. The First Creek Timber Sale Project was rated as fully implemented and effective. The Fort Goff Creek Culvert Replacement Project was rated as fully implemented and effective. Ashland LSR Unit 207 was rated as fully implemented and effective.

**Table 3. Summary of 2016 National BMP Implementation and Effectiveness**

Form	Project/Site	Implementation	Effectiveness	6 <sup>th</sup> Field Watershed
Fire A	Cade Mtn Underburn Unit 14	Implemented	Effective	China Creek-Klamath River
Veg B	Ashland LSR Unit 207	Implemented	Effective	Cow Creek-Grouse Creek
AqEco B	Fort Goff Creek Culvert Replacement Project	Implemented	Effective	Fort Goff Creek-Klamath River
Veg A	Ashland LSR Unit 234	Implemented	Effective	Cow Creek-Grouse Creek
Range A	Big Rock	Implemented		Canyon Creek
Road I	First Creek TS Unit 13 – Rd 45N22	Implemented	Effective	Horsethief Creek

**Randomly Sampled Site Results for Retrospective BMPs**

Four sites were evaluated for long-term BMP effectiveness after four or five years since BMPs were rated effective. All sites were still rated as effective. These results shown the long term effectiveness of BMPs for a variety of activity groups.

**Table 4. Summary of 2016 Retrospective BMP Effectiveness**

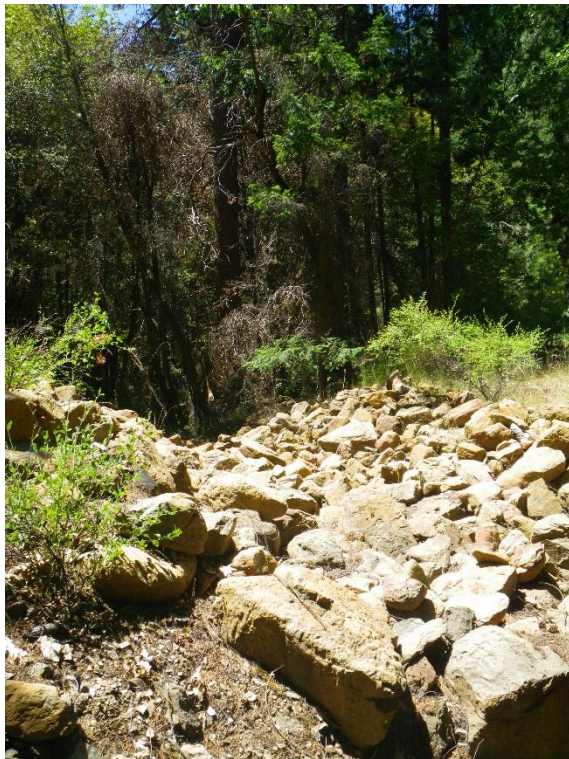
Form	Project/Site	Year of First Evaluation	Effectiveness	6 <sup>th</sup> Field Watershed
T02	Rattler Unit 31B	2011	Effective	Indian Creek
T03	Pomeroy Unit 3	2011	Effective	Whaleback-Sheep Rock
T04	Tea Garden Unit 6	2011	Effective	Little North Fork Salmon River
E17	Caribou Tree Planting – Rd 37N14	2011	Effective	Garden Gulch-South Fork Salmon River

## **BMP Field Notes and Photos.**

**The following are notes and photos from site surveys conducted in 2016**

**1) E10: Road Decommissioning – Klamath Road Decommissioning project 46N64.1A (completed on 7/6/2016 by Angie Bell and Will Tripp)**

The E10 evaluation was completed on the 46N64.1A road in the Tompkins Creek Watershed on the Scott River Ranger District. The section of road that was decommissioned was about 1.5 miles. There were 5 road crossings of which treatments were varied. The first crossing was over a moderately sized ephemeral swale. There was no culvert in the crossing. The fill was reduced into a critical dip and the fill was armored with rip-rap. There was a small rill cross the roadbed but the rip-rap kept it from downcutting into the fill. The second crossing had all of the fill removed. The slope of the channel through the old road prism was stable and the fillslopes did not show any signs of rilling or erosion. The third crossing had the fill removed and it was completely armored with rock so there was no sign of downcutting or rilling on the fillslopes. The fourth crossing showed no sign of a culvert. The fill had been reduced and the fillslope was armored with rip-rap. The stream likely flowed during the July 2014 storms because there were signs of the channel flowing water over the roadbed. The rilling had begun to heal and grass was growing in it. The water was slowed by the rip-rap and no scour was observed below the roadbed. The final stream reviewed was at the end of the road on the edge of a small landing. There was no evidence of erosion from the landing into the stream channel. The landing was outsloped and had no rilling or evidence of standing water.



*Figure 1: Picture of the third crossing on the decommissioned road 46N64.1A looking down stream.*

**2) T01: Streamside Management Zone – Mt. Ashland LSR Unit 234 (completed on 7/14/2016 by Angie Bell)**

The southeastern boundary of Mt. Ashland LSR project unit 234 contains Riparian Reserve. Forest Service Road 40S15 is between the harvest unit and the branch of Long John Creek. There was no vegetation removed between the road and the stream channel or within 150 feet of the stream channel above the road. Since the stream runs parallel to the unit boundary there were no areas where heavy equipment had to cross the channel.



*Figure 2: Typical Riparian Reserve Condition along Long John Creek as it parallels Mt. Ashland LSR Project Unit 234.*

**3) E14: Temporary Roads- Ashland LSR Unit 347 (Completed on 7/14/2016 by Angie Bell)**

The temporary road reviewed was on the transportation map as a user created road. So it is a temporary road on existing roadbed. The project design features call for the road to be hydrologically stabilized and the take-off-obiterated once the fuel piles have been burned or removed. The road is ridgetop and there are no crossings. There were dips in the road that were effectively minimizing the rilling on the native surface roadbed (granitic bedrock). The skid roads leading from the unit to the road have been waterbarred and bermed. There is no sign of use of these roads and the waterbars are in working order. The take off to the temporary road on existing roadbed has not been obliterated because the fuel piles are still at the landings per the project design features. The roadbed was widened slightly using heavy equipment by cutting into the cuteslope with a bulldozer. Despite this disturbance the cut slope appears to be stable and there were no landslides on the roadbed during the time of visit.



*Figure 3: Steep section of the road where dips are effective in minimizing rilling in Mt. Ashland LSR unit 347.*



*Figure 4: disturbance on cut bank along temporary road in Mt. Ashland LSR unit 347*



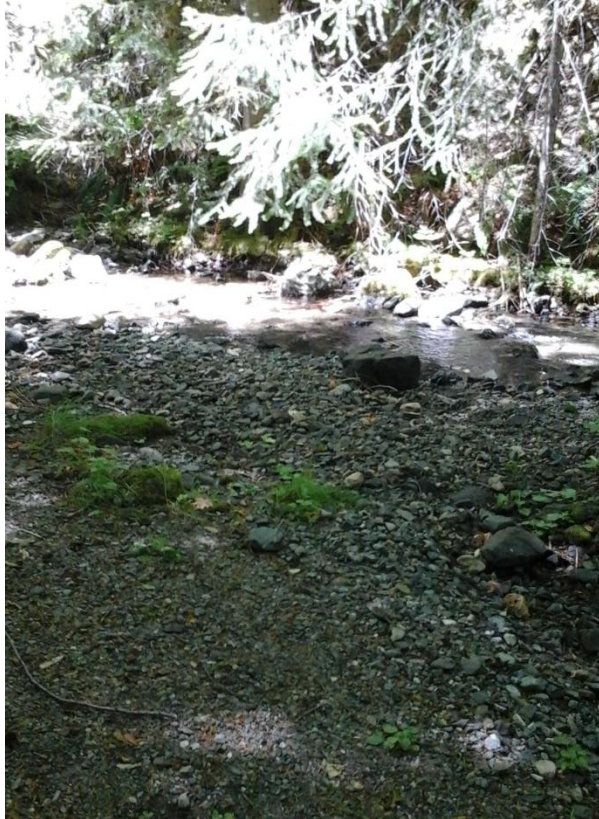
*Figure 4: Berm on skid road crossing the temp road in Mt. Ashland LSR unit 347.*



*Figure 5: Fuel piles at landing along road in Mt. Ashland LSR unit 347.*

**4) E16: Water Source Development – Caribou Site Prep 37N07 (Completed on 7/20/2016 by Angie Bell)**

The water source is located on Rays Creek which is a tributary to the South Fork Salmon River. The only development associated with the water source is a short access road (~25 feet). The road is gentle (less than 10% grade) and adequately rocked to prevent any rilling or sediment delivery to the stream. There is no “hole” developed, the drafting was done directly from the creek channel. The vegetation was unmodified and is providing shade to the perennial stream.



*Figure 6: Approach to water drafting site on Rays Creek.*

## Adaptive Management Discussion

### Practices That Are Working Well

All but one of the activities evaluated in 2016 met BMP compliance and were effective at controlling nonpoint pollution. These included all timber sale activities; range management activities, fire and fuels activities, and recreation sites. For activities where Best Management Practices were fully implemented and effective, no modifications are recommend for future projects.

Information collected through BMP monitoring is being used to design current projects including the Hotelling Gulch Restoration/Fish Passage Project.

### Practices That Can Be Improved

Storm proofing projects, and erosion control on temporary roads can be improved through adaptive management and implementation of NEPA projects. In all cases where sites were rated as less than full effective, corrective actions were taken if necessary, and follow-up monitoring will occur in 2016. Table 6 lists the evaluations with less than fully effective rating in 2016, corrective actions to be taken, and notes for 2016 follow-up monitoring.

**Table 6. Corrective Actions To Be Taken and Follow-up Monitoring for 2016 BMPEP Report**

Form	Project/Site	Implementation	Effectiveness	Corrective Actions To Be Taken in 2017	Notes for 2017 Evaluations
T02	McBaldy Unit 52	Implemented	At Risk	Address rutting issues.	Check on maintenance work

### BMP Sites from 2016 that will be rolled over into 2017

Four sites that were scheduled to be completed in 2015 but were not, will be rolled over into 2016. These include: one E11, one E17, and two M26. The M26 sites were not completed because the person who was assigned the sites left for a promotion to another region in the FS in the middle of the field season. The E17 site was not completed due to no projects to evaluate. The E11 site was not completed due to time constraints.

## References

USDA, Forest Service, 2002, Investigating Water Quality in the Pacific Southwest Region: the Best Management Practice Evaluation Program (BMPEP) User's Guide, USDA, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region.

## Appendix A. BMP Evaluation Procedure Names and Descriptions

<i>Procedure #</i>	<i>Region 5 Procedure Name (BMPs Monitored)</i>
T01	Streamside Management Zones (BMP 1.8, 1.19, 1.22)
T02	Skid trails (BMP 1.10, 1.17)
T03	Suspended yarding (BMP 1.11)
T04	Landings (BMP 1.12, 1.16)
T05	Timber sale administration (BMP 1.13, 1.20, 1.25)
T07	Meadow protection (BMP 1.18, 1.22, 5.3)
E08	Road surface, drainage and slope protection (BMP 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.13)
E09	Stream crossings (BMP 2.8, 2.13)
E10	Road Decommissioning (BMP 2.7, 2.13)
E11	Control of side cast material (BMP 2.3, 2.4, 2.13)
E14	Temporary roads (BMP 2.1, 2.7, 2.8)
E16	Water source development (BMP 2.5)
E17	Snow Removal
E20	Management of roads during wet periods (BMP 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.9, 2.13)
R22	Developed recreation sites (BMP 4.3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10)
G24	Range management (BMP 8.1, 8.2, 8.3)
F25	Prescribed fire (BMP 6.3)
V28	Vegetation manipulation (BMP 5.1, 5.2, 5.5, 5.7)
R30	Dispersed Recreation Sites (BMP 4.5, 4.6, 4.10)
R31	OHV Trails (BMP 4.7.1 to 4.7.9)

**Appendix A - Continued**

<i><b>Procedure #</b></i>	<i><b>National Procedure Name (BMPs Monitored)</b></i>
Range A	Grazing Management (BMPs Range-1, Range-2, and Range-3)
Vegetation A	Ground-based Skidding and Harvesting (BMPs Veg-1, Veg-2, Veg-3, Veg-4, Veg-6, Veg-7, and Fac-6)
Vegetation B	Cable or Aerial Yarding (BMPs Veg-1, Veg-2, Veg-5, Veg-6, Veg-7, Fac-6)
Road I	Equipment Refueling or Servicing Areas (BMPs Road-1, Road-2, Road-10, Fac-2, and Fac-8)
Fire A	Use of Prescribed Fire (BMPs Fire-1, Fire-2)
AqEco B	Completed Aquatic Ecosystem Improvements (BMPs AqEco-1, AqEco-2, AqEco-3, AqEco-4)

## Appendix B. Comparison of Evaluation Accomplishments with Target for KNF

Evaluations were accomplished for a total of 40 sites, using 25 protocols to assess timber, engineering, recreation, grazing, and minerals management. The Regional Office set the Klamath's target at 51 sites using 29 protocols.

Activity	KNF Targets	KNF Accomplishments
T01	2	2
T02	2	2
T03	1	0
T04	1	1
T05	1	1
T06	0	0
T07	1	1
E08	2	1*
E09	2	2*
E10	2	2
E11	2	2*
E12	0	0
E13	1	0
E14	1	1
E15	0	0
E16	2	2
E17	1	0
E18	0	0
E19	0	0
E20	1	1
R22	2	1
R23	0	0
R30	2	1
G24	3	3
F25	3	3
M26	1	0
M27	1	0
V28	1	1
V29	1	0
R31	4	4
Retrospective	4	3
National BMP	7	6
Totals	51	40

\*Included in the total are 2014 sites re-visited in 2015 for follow-up effectiveness monitoring